EIGHT JURORS ACCEPTED

Extraordinary Crush of Spectators in the Court Room.

Interesting Points of Law Discussed.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

The Lawvers Settling Down to Work in Earnest.

The third day of the trial against Henry Ward Beecher for alleged damages to Theodore Tilton found a clearer sky, a more beautiful Brooklyn and a court of justice at last unified, organized

The mere landaronade of counsel was done, three men sat in the jury box already selected, of whom at least one must probably continue to be a jury-man, as there can be but two challenges from each side. One of these jurymen, Robinson, has already been impeached for having given strong expression to his prejudice, although afterward swearing that he had never given such utterance.

Five more jurymen were obtained yesterday, and the list closed at half-past four in the afternoon, with the following persons ordered by law and conscience to consider the great social and civil

Lewis H. Robinson, real estate broker.
Grimn B. Haistead, handware dealer.
Stephen Lewis, cracker baker.
Caleb Westman, telegraph instrument maker.
Henry Tayer, iron moulder.
Hiram Downes, truck tarmer.
George Hud, carpenter.
Austin Packard, ship goods manufacturer.

Over the particular jurors chosen there was very little struggle, their lair appearance and frankness assuring the counsel on both sides; but no man was fought over who reached the jury box, and in four cases there was a very lively contest, the last catching the Court nearly in the dark and going over until to-day.

The probabilities are that a jury will be gained by Friday night or Saturday; that is, if the counsel continue to desire to close up the issue and not to prolong it. The taily lists in the hands of the counsel for the defence are wonderfully explicit, and it appears that the whole panel has been searched out, man by man, as to his social and church relations and opinions, and particularly as to his utterances. This was shown yesterday in the case of the curious gentus, Andrew Mackey,

who ought to be the model juryman according to the law, as he had read nothing of the Beecher-Tuton scandal. Haif a dozen witnesses were brought to bear on him in half an hour, and he was bowed out of court by Messrs. Hill and Tracy. A gentleman on the panel, waiting for his chance to be drawn, yesterday, said that in his absence from home a person called on alleged city business to ask for certain statistics, and under cover of this duty inquired into the church acquaintance and views of the head of the house. This work is said to be done partly by city street officials and partly by volunteer associations of the defendant's courch. Mr. Beach, of Titton's side, called attention to the fact yesterday, saying that his competitors had the whole instrumentality of out of doors in their hands. It was noted that large books, alphabetically arranged, were appealed to by counsel whenever a juror's name was drawn. This minute work has been done for the defence by ex-District Attorney Tracy; the same general kind of work is done for the plaintiff by Judge Morris. Mr. Beach now leads the case for Tilton. Mr. Evarts leads for Beecher, with Judge Porter saying nothing at present, for his alternate. The chief cross-examination is done by John E. Hill and Roger A. Pryor at present, Hill questioning, while Pryor accomplishes perhaps as much by a bland, friendly style of insinuating himself into the nature of the witness. The plaintiff never loses his temper but to his own advantage. Judge Fullerton will do the strong cross-examination for Tilton late in the trial.

THE CONDUCT OF THE CASE. After the jury is all polled the case for the prosecution will be opened by Judge Morris, who will occupy one day. He will then call witnesses, leav-Mr. Beecher until near the end. The chief witnesses for the plaintiff are said to be Mrs. Tilton's brother, the same who refused to testify before the church committee: Mrs. F. R. Moulton Miss Florence Tilton and the artist Carpenter.

The first asperity of the trial occurred yesterday between Tracy and Beach, both high-blooded.

large men, with pienty of jaw and beard. Frank Moulton was in court at the beginning yesterday, well dressed, shrewd of face and in more than on usual good spirits. He said a few words to Tilton and then departed for New York. Mr. Beecher's two sons kept watch for him, the elder a tall, thin young man, with a long forehead, nose and general profile and light mustache, and the other a mobile, slender youth, with dark side whiskers hopeful of an increase, for which there is much space. The court was crowded all day, and the audience, generally good humored. JUDGE NEILSON.

The Judge (Nellson), said to have been a cousin of the late Chief Justice Nelsou, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a sturdy Irish Presbyterian, with the face of an old time public man, like George Clinton and Governor McKean. Very thick through from the chin to the nape of the neck and showing great will. His chin is also spare, the mouth always firmly closed and nearly an arch; the nose perfectly straight and although of goodly size not prominent because of the great size of the warm red face behind it. The eyebrows are clearly marked but very thin, the forenead good and capped by a brown wig which makes his face look like a cardinal at the top and a signer of the Declaration of Independence at the bottom He fairly carried away the honors yesterday by his decision, accommodation and, for so many

A KNOW NOTHING.
Andrew Mackey was called, a very large, longhaired, well-aressed man, something like a pious Indian. He was over six feet high, and his face from the eyes down, productionally large, designed to encase a vast mouth. The amount of passing information which this gentleman did not know information which this gentleman did not know was astonishing. He had only read parts of the headings of the daily papers, never read any portion of the testimony, listened indifferently to conversations about it, had no knowledge of either principal, and, in fact, as he said, "knew nothing more about the case than the side of a post." It may have been the brevity of Mr. Morris' inquiries of this man and the admission that he had been acquainted with Mr. Morris which ied Mr. Hill, of the Beecher side, to question him nearly as long as if he was on trial. It appeared that he was a person of the old fashioned, cautious kind, subordinating public interests to his advantage and avoiding controversy.

subordinating public interests to his advantage and avoiding controversy.

He said be resides at No. 515 Pulton street, real estate and insurance broker, had not read anything concerning the controversy on trial; no hing except the headings of the papers; when this controversy commenced was in Morristown, N. J.; returned in October; had read the Brooklyn Union and Brooklyn Aryns, but had read nothing in them about this controversy; had read nothing in them about this controversy; had heard the cause discussed, but took no part in the discussion; had not formed any impression as to the merits of the controversy; not acquainted with any relatives of the parties; occasionally attends church, and different denomina-

TILTON VS.BEECHER

tions; not spoken to any one on the subject; was not acquainted with Aiderman Whitney; have no impression one way or the other; had no iceling or bias toward either party.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bill—Read the Nxw York Herald in Morristown about once or twice a week; went there in September and returned in October; have avoided reading everything about this controversy; had too much ousness to read all the articles through; had not even read the editoriats about it; listened to the codversation of parties about it, but took no part in it; had known Mr. Morris, one of the counsel, who had acted as counsel for his brother; was once introduced to Mr. Tiltion; had heard a great deal of talk about this case; do business for Judge Pierrepont, of New York, and three or four others; did business with some insurance offices.

Q. With whom did you do business? A. The Fireman's Insurance.

Q. With whom did you do business? A. The Fireman's Insurance. Q. What officer? A. The president, Q. What officer? A. Well I transacted my business with the secretary. Q. It was the secretary? A. I believe it was. Q. Have you done much with the secretary? A. I have done more or less business with all of them. Q. What was the name of the secretary? A. Mr. Firm, but I never saw above one or two men there

firm, but I never saw above the or in my life.

Q. What other officers of that company can you name? A. Mr. Wood, Mr. Emsile, and the secretary.

Q. Take the next insurance company? A. I transact business more or less with them.

Q. Name the individuals you net? A. I don't know that I can; I transact business mainly with cierks.

know that I can; I transact business mainly with cierks.

Q. You can recollect some? A. I can recollect Mr. Betts, of the Continental.

Q. Can you recollect anybody in the Phœnix?

A. I cannot just now.

Q. You were looking at some memoranda just now; what was that for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was to enable you to re-oilect the men with whom you have had some considerable business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years have you been in business with them? A. I have transacted business with them? A. I have transacted obviness with the Phœnix Company for the past fourteen or afficen years; they were formerly tenants of ours.

Q. Can you name anybody with whom you transacted financial business in connection with this company? A. Steven Cornell.

Q. How long ago was that? A. I would not be positive as to that; I know he used to pay my rent in check.

positive as*to that; I know he used to pay my rent in check.
Q. How long ago was that? A. I think it was in 1886; It was when the property was sold.
Q. Have you done anything for the Phœnix Company or any officer of it during the six years? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Inow many transactions? A. One; when I returned from Morristown.
Q. What was the nature of it? A. It was simply a renewal sent to my office.
Q. Did you do any business with Mr. Pierrepont before this year? A. Yes, sir, i hat is all.
Q. When did you do business with Mr. Greenwood last? A. I settled with Mr. Greenwood last? A. I settled with Mr. Greenwood every month. Simply pay money you have collected for A. That is all. Q. Simply pay money you have collected for him? A. That is all.
Q. When did you last do business with Mr. Amler? A. I think it was about the 1sth or 20th.
Q. Simply to send him a check? A. Yes, sir; monthly, for four or five years.
Q. When with Mr. Clarke? A. I guess hardly two months ago.
The Court—Allow me to suggest that this examination is enough to enable your counsel to make inquiries with regard to him.
Mr. Hil—My object is to enable me to know whether his business had increased so much as to prevent him giving attention to newspapers when this controversy was published in them.
Q. Who else have you done business with last year? A. It would be utterly impossible for me to tell.
Q. Now do you mean, Mr. Mackay, that these

C. It would be theirly impossible for he tell.

Q. Now do you mean. Mr. Mackay, that these business transactions occupied you so much as to give you no time to read newspapers? A. Yes, sir; I generally look at the real estate transactions in the papers? A. Very seldom.

Q. Did you ever read the editorials in the papers? A. Very seldom.

Q. Did you read anything in the newspapers? A. Yes, the advertisements.

Q. Did you read anything else? A. Yes, anything interesting if it was a little short.

Q. Did you generally judge of it by the length? A. Yes.

Q. What else did you read? A. Gold market and real estate. real estate.
Q. Are you interested in the gold market personally? A. No, sir.
Q. how much of the time during the day did you devote to this business? A. I don't suppose I sit in my omce more than two hours during the

I sit in my office more than two nours during sucday.
Q. Is that the whole amount of time devoted to
your business? A. No, sir.
Q. Are you a married man? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you ever been married? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you attend any churen or religious organization of any kind? A. No, sir; sometimes I go
to one.
Q. Do you go to any church in your neighborhood? A. I go to Mr. Talmage's.
Q. Do you go to Talmage's generally? A. No,
sir; I had a little interest in selling him the property there. Q. Did you go to Talmage's church? A. No. sir; I bad a little interest in selling him the property there.
Q. That is, the church which was burned down?
A. Yes.

Q. Has is, the charles white ware, a. Yes, I went, but I got out pretty quick.
Q. Did you go to the church or to the fire? A. I went to both. (Laughter.)
Q. Did you not go to the church because of the fire, or because you heard the alarm? A. I live five or six blocks from the church.
Q. Did you hear the alarm before you got to the church? A. No. Sir.
Q. Where do you live? A. No. Si5 Fulton street.
Q. Who preached that morning? A. Dr. Talmage.

Q. who preached that morning? A. Dr. Tal-mage.
Q. You recollect that fact distinctly? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that as far as you can recollect? We want your recollection about it. Do you remember with any accuracy who was present that morning? A. I could name half a dozen.
Q. Name them. A. I could name them, but the parties can't be found now; I don't know where to place them.

Q. You can name only individuals who can't be found? A. I suppose they could be found.
Q. Did Mr. Morris attend divine service that moining? A. I can't remember.
Mr. Morris—I was not there that morning, Mr. Hill. Q. Had you been in the church before it took fire? A. That I could not teil.
Q. Was the church fuil of people? A. Yes, sir;

nre? A. That I could not teil.

Q. Was the church full of people? A. Yes, sir;
It was crowded,
Q. Generally crowded, is it not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you have any business there that morning? A. No, sir.
Q. You simply went to church? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, sir, don't you know that that church caught fire before ten o'clock on Sunday morning?
A. No, sir.

Q. Now, str. don't you know that that church caught fire before ten o'clock on Sanday morning?
A. No, Sir.
Q. Will you swear it did not? A. No, sir.
Q. Will you swear that you went there at all that morning? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you inside of the church? A. Yes, sir; stayed there an hour.
Q. Did Dr. Taimage preach? A. No, sir; I will not say Dr. Taimage preached; the church was full of pe ple; I don't know Dr. Taimage.
Q. Somebody breached the sermon there that morning? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom you listened? A. Yes, sir; the church I know was crowded.
Mr. Shearman—I suggest to the gentlemen on the other side that we should hardly press upon the juror to testify to a fact which every one in this court room knows.
Judge Neison—I don't know anything about it. We have peard enough on that subject, Mr. Hill—Q. Where else do you go to church? A. Several places.
Q. Name them. A. I have been to Dr. Hall's church, the Holy Trinity.
Q. Which Dr. Hall' A. At the Church of the Holy Trinity.
Q. What others? A. Dr. Cuyler's.

Q. Within how long? A. I could not say.
Q. Which Dr. Hail? A. At the Church of the
Holy Trinity.
Q. What others? A. Dr. Cuyler's.
Q. One other? A. I could not say, sir; I can't
keep frace of those things.
Q. Within a year? A. On, yes.
Q. Within a year? A. On, yes.
Q. Within a year? A. On, yes.
Q. Name them. A. Sometimes to a German
church on the neights.
Q. On Henry street? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where else? A. Other churches; I could not
name all Igo to.
Q. Let me call your attention again to this. You
have named not to exceed twelve geutlemen in institutions with whom you do business. Most of
these you say was merely to pay them money
which you had collected? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And I suppose that would occupy but very
little time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. I understand you to say that you have heard
a great deal of talk on this subject? A. Yes, sir.
Q. But cannot recollect the individuals? A. No,
sir.
Q. I would like to ask you again, Have you not

Q. But cannot recollect the individuals? A. No, sir.
Q. I would like to ask you again, Have you not made answers to some of the individuals who have talked with you upon the subject? A. I might have perhaps said a word some time or another.

might have perhaps said a word some time or another.

Q. Did you have any questions asked you what you thought about this business? A. No, sir.

Q. Out of all the people to whom you have talked?

A. I have been very cautious since I have been subpurated; I was on the other panel.

Q. What other? A. The panel of 1,000 called before. I was called again on the 500.

Q. How long ago was that panel called? A. The Clerk of the Court can answer that question.

Q. Were you very cautious about it before? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You tried to be very cautious about it? A. I took no part on either side.

Q. You made a special effort to be cautious? A. I did.

Q. What did you make special effort to be cau-

Q. You made a special effort to be cautious? A. I did.
Q. What did you make special effort to be cautious for? A. I was nothing interested in the matter: I merely looked at the neadings on the papers; that was ail.
Q. You say you might have made answers to some individuals? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Don'tyou remember that you made answers to a good many? A. No, sir.
Q. What answers did you make to them? A. I merely laughed the matter off.
Q. Laughed it off? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that what you call an answer? A. I did not know how to answer, because I knew nothing about the case.

know how to answer, because I knew housing about the case.

Q. Have you never talked with Mr. Troy, the lawyer, about this subject? A. I won't say that I haven't; I might and I might not.

Q. Don't you recollect that you did, and that

within two months? A. No, sir, not within two

Q. Within three months? A. It might be three months.
Q. Where was the place? A. That I could not say.
Q. Was it at your office? A. No, sir.
Q. At his? A. No, sir.
Q. Did he speak to you of the case, or you to him? A. If the case was spoken about at all he must have introduced it.
Q. Did you make any answers about it? A. I might have.
Q. Did you not tell him yourself, upon the occasion that you refer to—
Mr. Beach—He does not refer to any occasion.
Mr. Hill—He refers to an occasion.
Q. Did you not tell Mr. Troy within three months what you thought about this case? A. No, sir.
Q. Moott Mr. Tilton? A. No, sir.
Q. Mr. Beecher? A. No, sir.
Q. Or express any opinion about it all? A. Nothing about it whatever.
Mr. Hill—I ask Your Honor that the examination of this juror may be suspended for the present. I ask Your Honor's disposition of the question raised on this challenge that it be suspended for the present.
Mr. Beach—This is a most extraordinary pro-

raised on this chainings that it be suspended to the oresent.

Mr. Beach—This is a most extraordinary pro-ceeding. This gentleman came here with a copy of the fists and asks in the midst of the examina-tion of the challenge that it be suspended to allow them to go out and make inquiries; if that course be continued it will be a most extraordinary pre-cedont.

Pullerton-Beside that they have their

Mr. Pullerton—Beside that they have their remedy.
Judge Nellson—It is doubtless done to preserve the challenge.
Mr. Beach—There was none yesterday, when I should have been very glad to have met such an application of the Court; but the gentlemen saw fit to force us in a position with regard to the jurymen without knowing anything of them. We had no idea that this course of inquiry was to be adopted when the juror was on the stand.
Judge Nelson—I think the juror may take his sent for the present.
Mr. Mackey here stepped from the stand.
Mr. Beach—What do we understand by that, Your Honor?

Mr. Mackey ners.

Mr. Beach—What do we understand

Your Honor?

Judge Nelison—That we call another juror and
proceed. It is understood that everything snail
be done in a satisfactory way.

Mr. Morris—Let them go out now and make their
inquiries before we call another juror—that is the

proceed. It is understood that everything sual be done in a satisfactory way.

Mr. Morris—Let them go out now and make their inquiries before we call another juror—that is the regular way.

Mr. Evarts—This does not interiere in any way with the credibility of the juryman; we can go on and examine eight or nine jurymen while this inquiry is going on.

Judge Neilson—Yes, that is the thing.

Mr. Beach—We beg to object to that proposition, and insist that if they have any evidence against the juror that that evidence be produced now, and that his examination be closed before he leaves the stand.

Mr. Hill—I submit that it is in the discretion of the Court to suspend the examination. We know but little of a general character with reference to the juror who is under examination, and I submit it to Your honor as a reasonable request that his examination be suspended while we have an opportunity to make some inquiries.

Judge Neilson—Call the other juror now, and he must not be examined for simply collateral matter as to whether he did business for some insurance company or not. That is not material.

Mr. Shearman—If it please Your Honor, we understand that you were granting us a little lavor in calling witnesses. This is no favor at all, but a matter of right.

Mr. Pryor—If the gentlemen will say that they have witnesses to traverse any material statement to this juror, then we might be disposed to consent to the relaxation of the rule, but I don't understand that they have any witness who will contradict this juror, nor do I understand that he has made any misstatement to his.

Mr. Beach—Will Your Honor please consider if this is a judicious course. Under the approval of Your Honor we yesterday made an arrangement by which we were to present our challenges as they were called, and that if nothing was jound against their qualification as jurors that they should be subjected to a peremptory challenge, and now before the source of examination is exhausted, they want Your Honor the purpose of silowing them to make a juro

not to us?

Juage Nellson—It is already granted.

Mr. Beach—What shall we understand now?

Judge Nellson—I didn't say that I wouldn't

tecord you the same privilege.

Mr. Beach—What limit is there to this liberty

read license how long is this suestion to be cone?

Mr. Beach—what limit is there to this liberty and incense, how long is this question to be open? Judge Neilson—One hour.

THE FOURTH JUROR.

Charles B. Westman, examined by Mr. Pullerton:—I reside in Brooklyn and manufacture light machinery; I have read most of this controversy; I have not formed an opinion; I have received a slight impression in conversation with others; I have not that impression still; I got rid of it by conversation with others; I have not that impression the form an opinion; I think I could take my seat in the jury box and form an unblassed opinion on the evidence; at the present time I have no impression on the subject; I have no acquaintance with either of the parties; I have been in the habit of attending several churches around the neighborhood where in the habit of attending Dr. Carroil's around the habit of attending Dr. Carroil's around the process. several churches around the neighborhood where I live: I have a wile and family; my wife has been in the habit of attending Dr. Carroll's church, in Bedford avenue; the Doctor does not visit my house; he visits my mother-in-law, at No. 648 Bedford avenue; have talked this matter over with my father-in-law and mother-in-law; we took different sides; I generally talked with my father-in-law to get him a little excited—(laughter)—I did not agree with my mother-in-law; I read both sides, and the matter-left me a little in doubt; I was summoned as a juror the day before New Year's; have had conversation as to this jury case, simply saying I was a juryman; I expressed no opinion then; last night I met a lady who was a member of Mr. Beecher's church, who asked me what I thought about it, and I told her I was not in a position to talk about it at present; I know that at one time with my lolks I expressed an opinion.

The FIFTH JUROR.

Henry Thyar, examined by Mr. Pullerton:—I reside at No. 76 Noble street, Greenpoint; I have no business; I have read the Aryms and the New York Sum and have read the statements; did not read the report of the committee; I have formed no opinion; have taken no interest in it; not acquainted with either of the parties; I have formed no opinion; have taken no interest in it; not acquainted with either of the parties; I have formed in do go to church; my iamily go to the Presbyte-fian church in Devoe street; I do not go there myself; I did not consider it was to my benefit to take any interest in this question; I am an iron-worker; I worked for John E. Keyser.

Mr. Fullierton—We withdraw the challenge.
Mr. Eviarts—He seems to us to be a good juryman.

worker; I worked for John H. Reyser.

Mr. Pullerton—We withdraw the challenge.
Mr. Evarts—He seems to us to be a good juryman.

A JUROR WITH AN OPINION.

Henry Kneland, examined by Mr. Fullerton:—I reside in Brocklyn; I am a provision merchant; I have resided here twenty-five years; I do business in New York; I have read the New York Tröune, the Eagle and a German paper; I have formed an opinion; it is a fixed opinion; no evidence will remove it.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I won't try.

THE SIXTH JUROR.

Irad Downs, examined by General Pryor:—I live at No. 170 Duffield street; I am a retired person; I was a farmer in Suffoik county; I have resided in Brooklyn two years; I have read of this controversy in the New York Tröune; I have not formed any connection with any Presbyterian church in this city; I did in Suffoik county; I have read the statements; it did not make any impression upon me; I got the balance even by reading both: no impression was made upon me; I read about one-tenth of Mr. Heecher's statement and about one-tenth of Mr. Nichol's; I have lived two years in Babylon before I came to Brooklyn; I attend Dr. Taimage's church, and Washington street Methodist church and go to Johnson aireet church five or six times in the year; I bave discussed briefly this controversy; I have heard a word said about it is the Young Men's Christian Association rooms; I know Mr. Nicholl, in Duffield street; I have heard him talk; he declared a decided opinion about it; I did not indicate, as I remember, any opinion; the declaration of Mr. Nicholl's opinion did not make any impression upon me; I did not have any opinion; the declaration of Mr. Nicholl's opinion did not make any impression upon me; I cannot recollect what I said to him; the answer did not indicate an opinion; my last discussion with him was about two months ago; I do not consid

Joshua B. Root, examined by General Prior.
Excused on account of age, being seventy-two
years of age.

A JUROR WITH A PRONOUNCED OPINION.

Edward T. Bosg. examined by Judge Pullerton:—I restice at No. 406 Pulaski screet; I am a
married man; I have read all that is said about it,
and have formed an opinion which no testimony
can alter.

JURORS WITH PURED OPINIONS.

can alter.

JURORS WITH FIXED OPINIONS.

JOSEPH Mitchell, by General Pryor:—I am engaged in the umbrella business, No. 444 Broadway, New York; have lived in Brooklyn ten years; have read everything about it; have an opinion and it is fixed; no evidence could remove it.

Theodore Waiker, examined by General Pryor:—

I reside in Brooklyn, on Jefferson street; I am a gardener with Mr. Meyer, a member of the Bar; have read all about it; I have a pretty fixed

nave read all about it; I have a pretty fixed opinion.

THE SEVENTH JURON.

George Hull, examined by General Pryor:—I live at No. 102 Devoe street; I am a carpenter; I have lived there twenty-five years; I have heard of this controversy; I have read about it; I have not formed an opinion; I have an impression; I read articles in relation to this controversy; I read newspaper articles; I have read the statement of Mr. Beecher: I did not read Mr. Tilion's; I read they little of the report of the committee; I read the conclusion of that report; it did not make any impression upon me; the impression is not very tenacious; it would require some argument to remove that impression; I would fairly listen to the evidence; I attended Dr. Reed's Baptist church, Williamsburg; my mind is fair and even between both parties; I do not know either.

General Pryor—We withdraw the challenge.

Mr. Shearman—We are willing to accept the juror.

William S. Higby, examined by Judge Fuller-ton: —I tive at No. 920 Fulton street; my business is men's furnishing goods; I have heard this contro-versy; have read all about it; I have a pretty de-cided obligion about.

cided opinion about it; I have a pretty decided opinion about it.

MR. MACKEY REJECTED.

Mr. Silas B. Durcher was then called to testify to the fitness of Mr. Mackey to serve as a juror.

Mr. Hi...—Mr. Dutcher, nave you seen Mr. Mackey, the witness? A. I have, sir.

Q. Were you in court when he was examined?

A. I was.

key, the witness? A. I have, sir.

Q. Were you in court when he was examined?

A. I was.

Q. Did you hear him mention the fact that you had ousness with him?

A. I did.

Q. Did you have any business with him?

Objected to by the plaintiff.

Q. Are you connected with an insurance company? A. I am not.

Mr. Pryor—What is this for?

Mr. Snearman—We take this ground to show the incapacity of the juror to serve. The statute is very broad and provides that the juror must be a person of lair character, of integrity, sound judgment and well informed. Now, may it please Your honor, if we show that this witness has sworn to having dealings with silas B. Dutcher, a gentleman who is as well known in this city as Your Honor, and it is almost impossible for any man of tolerably sound judgment to make a mistake with regard to him—when we show that Mr. Durcher has not had such dealings with him, there is a very strong presumption that the juror is not a person of sound judgment, and that ignorance of his own business does not show him to be of the capacity to serve as a juror.

Judge Nelison—is this not colhaeral?

Mr. Shearman—Supposing a juror should come here, and get on the stand and swear that he was engaged by Joseph Nelison—

Judge Nelison—leave me out, if you please. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shearman—Well, then, I will say Mr. Everts.

Suppose he should come here and say that he was engaged by William M. Evarts, a lawyer in New

Mr. Shearman—Well, then, I will say Mr. Evarts.
Suppose he should come here and say that he was engaged by William M. Evarts, a lawyer in New York, and he was asked if he then saw Mr. Evarts in court, and he looked this way and said he did not see him, would not that go to show that the juror was not well informed? It is clear that the juror was not well informed? It is clear that the juror is not of sound judgment, and that is the point we wish to show, and we have to show it by collateral testimony.

Mr. Hill to withess—Has this gentleman ever had any business with you? A. No, sir.

Mr. horris—Are you connected with any insurance company? A. I am not.

Q. Do you know of any one by the name of Dutcher connected with an insurance company?

A. I do.

Q. Do you among the property of the property o

You attend Dr. Talmage's church? A. I do. On Schermerhorn street? A. Yes, sir. How long have you attended it? A. Ever it was built.

d. How long have you attended it? A. Ever since it was built.

Q. Did you attend the church which was there upon the site before the fire? A. I did.

Q. For how long? A. Since the time that church was built.

Q. Did you attend the church on the morning of the fire? A. No. sir, until I heard of the fire.

Q. What time did you go there? A. I don't know, sir; I heard the belis ringing for fire and looked out of my window and saw the fire and looked out of my window and saw the fire and then I went to the fire.

Q. What time did you get there, do you think? A. Well, I think the fire occurred about the time to go to church.

Q. Do you know whether there was any preaching there that morning at all? A. I don't think there was.

Q. Exactly. Do you know whether Mr. Talmage was there at the time and entered his church and attempted to preach that morning? A. I do not, sir.

Judge Nellson—Wasn't it before the service the

sir.
Judge Neilson-Wasn't it before the service the

Judge Neilson—Wasn't it before the service the fire took piace?

Mr. Pearsall—It was before the service; it was just at the time of the service.

Judge Neilson—The morning service?

Mr. Pearsall—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hill—The bells were just ringing for church?

A. Rhoging for church.

Q. Very sudden fire, wasn't it? A. Same as all fires, (Laugnter.)

Judge Neilson (sotto tocs)—Sudden as it could happen in a church.

By Mr. Hill—The building was entirely destroyed? A. No, sir, not entwely; the fire took a long time before it developed; it caught down in the cellar, at the floor, in the iront.

By Mr. Shearman—The fire was continuous and the building was burned up before any services? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Morris—The congregation had partly gathered at the fire, hadn't they? A. I don't know, sir.

O. You understand they were in the church at

g. You understand they were in the church at the time of the fire? A. I don't know, sir; I was attracted to the caurch by the fire.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Dutcher, connected with an insurance company? A. I do; yes, sir.

By Mr. Shearman—Are you acquainted with Mr. Mackay? A. I am, sir.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him? A. Ali my life, I think, almost.

Q. You have done business with him? A. No, sir; I know he is in the real estate business.

O. Have you done business with each other? A.

sir; I know he is in the real estate business.

Q. Have you done business with each other? A. I don't think we have.

Q. Or his brother? A. I may have done some business for his brother, but it is years ago.

Alderman William Richardson, being sworn, testified as follows to Mr. Hill:—

Q. Do you resolded in this city? A. I do.

Q. Do you recolded Dr. Talimage's church being destroyed by fire? A. I do, sir.

Q. Please state when you heard the alarm of fire? A. It was, I think, the 21st of December, 1873, about ten minutes after ten in the morning; I was on my way to church.

Q. Do you feel sure it was that day? A. I feel sure it was Sunday, December 21.

Q. Did you go to the fire? A. I did, sir.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

Prank Benson, being sworn, testified as follows to Mr. Hill:—

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Boerum place.

Q. What is your business? A. I am superintendent in Riley's billiard saloon.

Q. John R. Riley's seloon? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever hear him speak about this controversy? A. Yes, sir; I heard him make some lew remarks about it.

Q. What time was that? A. I do not recollect the exact date; it might be two or three months ago.

Q. Did be express any opinion about the matter?

d. Did he express any opinion about the matter?

Q. Did be express any opinion about the matter?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was it a decided opinion? A. Well, I cannot say how decided it was; he expressed an opinion. Mr. Hill—That is all.
Mr. Shearman—I think we have proved that this juror has expressed an opinion about the controversy, and, furthermore, that his knowledge of dates is not accurate.
Mr. Fullerton—The character of that opinion does not appear, and if the juror has fallen into an error respecting the data of the fire, it does not affect his standing has a juryman.
Mr. Shearman—We think it does.
Judge Nelison—I think the juryman had better stand aside, as he should be free from all question. You are excused, Mr. Mackay.
Minhael Herrick was next called. He was examined by Mr. Fullerton as follows:—
Q. Do you feside in Brooklyn? A. Yes, sir. I have resided here about twenty-five or twenty-six years.

have resided here about twenty-sive or twenty-six years.

Q. What is your occupation? A. A laboring man.

Q. Are you employed by any particular person?

A. At present I am working in the Water Board of the city.

Q. Who employs you? A. I suppose the authorities of the city. It was through Mr. Fowler's influence I got in.

Q. What is his first name? A. William.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Fulletton—We will excuse the juror, if the other side consent.

Judge Nellson—Don't you think it is about time to take a recess now?

Mr. Morris—If Your Honor will now fix a time at which you propose to adjourn each day, we might make some arrangement with regard to our lunch.

Judge Nellson—I think one o'clock would be a

make some arrangement with regard to our lunch.

Judge Neilson—I think one o'clock would be a good time. We will now take a recess until two o'clock.

The counsel and jurors then left the court room.

The counsel and jurors then left the court room.

APTER THE RECESS.

Judge Neilson resumed his seat on the bench few minutes beiore two o'clock, and Deputy Cark Mailson, knocking with his gavel, called the assemblage to order. It was a quarter after two however, before the counsel returned to court. The first juror then cailed way starting comboy. He said that he resided at NO. 6 Atlantic avenue, and kept a saloon there: and read very little of this affair, and could not say exactly what it was; it was something pubushed in the Argus; it was Mr. Tilion's statement; got no impression from what he read, and had expressed no opinion on the subject; when he picked up a paper with the controversy in it he threw it down, as he did not want to read it; heard remarks on the case, but they made no impression on him whatever.

Mr. Fullerton—we withoraw the challenge. The juror was excused by consent.

No. 16 Morton street, and was it, the paper business in Murray street; had heard and read considerable about this controversy; had formed an opinion from what he had read a hout the case, and it would require evidence to remove it. "Stand aside, sir," said the Court, and

Edward Maher being called, said he lived at No. 158 Hoyt street and was in the cotton business in New York; had heard and read of this controversy; read all Titton's letters, and an impression had been made on him which it would require evidence to remove. "Mr. Maher, you are excused," said the Clerk.

said the Cierk.

Augustus Packard had formed no opinion as to the merits of the case; had no definite impression on the subject of the controversy; had read of it; is a shipchandler; is not acquainted with either of the parties; is a member of Mr. Halstead's church in Franklin avenue; could render a judgment on the evidence without bias of any kind; had held conversations on the subject with friends, but nothing particular; did not recollect having either expressed or formed any opinion on the controversy; had received only a transient impression from general reading; have been in business twenty-eight vears in New York.

Mr. Evarts—We think he is a good juryman, if Your Honor please.

ness twenty-eight years in New York.

Mr. Evarts—We think he is a good juryman, if Your Honor please.

Judge 'elisom—Take a seat in the jury stall, sir. John Winsickle was then called and said he belonged to the Roman Catholic Church; had received no impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; is a fire insurance agent; place of business is in Grand street, Whilamasburg, where he has lived for twenty years and has a family; talked about the case, but had formed no opinion from what he had read; saw nothing to prejudice him one way or the other in this case; is forty-eighty-ears of age; had read the New Forker Presse, a German journal, on the subject of the controversy; attended the Montrose avenue church every Sunday; Father May is pastor of that church; can read English papers very well; have been eight years in the insurance outsness; do business with the Whilamasburg City and the Continental Insurance companies; do husiness with the man behind the counter at the Continental Insurance to the Continental Insurance to the Continental Insurance to the Whilamasburg City and the Continental Insurance to the Whilamasburg City and the Continental Insurance companies; do husiness with the man behind the counter at the Continental Insurance to the pressed opinions about the matters generally; could not recollect what other persons had expressed opinions about the matter; read very few books except prayer books; kept a book store once and sold the works of the various German authors, but could not remember having read them; read Frank Leslie's News; saw the pictures, but read very little of the news.

Mr. Evarts said that it was important that

Mr. Evarts said that it was important that every juror ought to have a lamiliarity with our language, and Mr. Winsickle had not the proper knowledge of the language to sit in this particular

every juror ought to have a lamiliarity with our isanguage, and Mr. Winsickle had not the proper knowledge of the language to sit in this particular case.

Judge Fullerton asked the juror if he could understand English as it was spoken by the counsel on the other side. The juror replied that he could, and Mr. Evarts elicited a saily of laughter by saying. "Yes, but you require to understand the counsel on both sides."

Mr. Beach objected to the excussion of the juror upon the ground of his want of lamiliarity with the English language and Mr. Evarts proceeded to examine Mr. Winsickle as to his knowledge of the lamitage. He said he read fire insurance and other papers and books. The word literature meant letters and the word "condone" signified part of a country.

Judge Neilson said though evidently a good fair man, the juror had not had occasion to familiarize himself with the language, and it might be well to have him stand aside.

Mr. Beach did not concur in that view and said a high and exalted standard of knowledge of language should not be required of jurors.

Mi. Evarts thought they were not exacting a high standard of language; they only wished to determine as to his adequacy to comprehend the evidence.

The Court excused the witness, who stood aside. Charles Buttrick, a provision dealer, doing business in New York, had resided twenty years in Brooklyn; had read and tomed an online of a

Charles Buttrick, a provision dealer, doing business in New York, had resided twenty years in Brooklyn; had read, and formed an opinion of a character which would require evidence to change. "Standaside," said the Judge.

"Standaside," said the Judge, business. Conneil, a sugar broker, who has resided sixteen years in Brooklyn, had formed an opinion—a fixed one—on the merits of this case, He was ordered to standaside.

Mr. Beach arose at this juncture and said that, contrary to the expression of the juror, Lewis H. Robinson, while on the stand, that he had never expressed an opinion on the merits of this case, it had come to their knowledge that he had expressed an opinion on the subject of the controversy. He would like to prove the fact by witnesses.

Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that Mr. Rob-Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that Mr. Rob-inson's examination had closed, and it would be like an impeachment of Mr. Robinson to proceed in such a manner. Mr. Beach, however, pressed his challenge of Mr. Robinson, and an argument ensued between the counsel as to the right of challenge, and Judge Neilson said, "The question which arises is one of iraud, and the counsel should have the power to examine the allega-tion."

Mr. Beach said he could produce authorities in support of his right of challenge upon lacts which had come into his possession since the selection of this juror.

The Court acceded the right of the counsel to the court acceded the right of the counsel to the country and J. W. The Court acceded the right of the counsel to examine witnesses on this question, and J. W. Finn was then called by Mr. Beach in support of his assertion and sworn. He said he had resided in the city for twenty years, and was a cooper; he had read the papers in regard to the question at issue. In answer to a direct question as to whether Mr. Robinson had ever given an opinion us to the guilt or innoceace of either of the parties, Finn stated positively that Robinson, in September last, at No. 520 De Kaib avenue, in presence of three persons and himself, gave a most decided opinion on the Tilton-Beecher quarrel. The parties were there for about half an hour, and the conversation was altogether concerning the Tilton-Beecher case. The subject originated on the last statement of Mr. Tilton. No one spoke so emphatically as Mr. Robinson, the counsel for the plantial flad invited him in the corridor of the court to come on the stand and testify in this matter.

The other witnesses not being present the Court said they would proceed to examine the jurymen until the witnesses in the case of Mr. Robinson should arrive.

E. C. Sanaxy was then sworn as to his fitness to

nntil the witnesses in the case of Mr. Robinson should arrive.

E. C. Sanaxy was then sworn as to his fitness to serve as a juryman, and said he resided at No. 226 Degraw street; saw most everything published on this case, and had formed an opinion of a decided character. He stood aside.

Joseph H. Burrill said he was an insurance and real estate agent, and is twenty-aix years old; had formed an opinion on the controversy, which was real estate agent, and is twenty-six years old; had formed an opinion on the controversy, which was not a settled conviction, however; had beard a variety of opinions of others on the subject, but thought he could receive evidence with as much impartiality as though he had never head those opinions; he had read both sides in the papers; reading leit an impression on his mind, but it was not a settled impression; could not state what was the nature of the last impression formed in his mind in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; his impressions had changed at least half a dozen times in reading of the controversy; had thought the matter over in his own mind, and had assed himself whether he had any bias upon either subject, and he found he had none. Finally, the juror said he had an impression with regard to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but he could throw it of from his mind were he to go on the jury. Mr. Shearman said it was impossible for any man who has sense enough to draw water for himself not to form some impression upon such a case; and a vague impression should not incapactate the gentleman from serving as a juror. In answer to Mr. Beach, the juror said ne believed that he could by the force of his will divest himself of the impression which he then entertained. Mr. Tracy submitted that this line of examination had gone far enough, but the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that this line of examination nad gone far enough, but the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that his line of examination had gone far enough. Dut the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that his line of examination had gone far enough. Dut the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that his line of examination had gone far enough. Dut the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that his line of examination had gone far enough. Dut the Court thought not. Mr. Tracy submitted that his line of examination had an opinion and not an impression; that is the only legal question. The juror would not be buman

fai philosophy.

Ar. Beach admitted that this was not a school for mental philosophy, but was rather a school for mitterature and ianguage. This was not a question of challenge to principal cause, but of a challenge to favor. He then read authorities of law upon the subject, and maintained the propriety of the course of examination which the counsel for plaintiff were pursuing. Triers are to ascertain the real state of mind of the juffor without favor or bias to either of the parties. This juror had a sort of an impression, which destroys the entire indifference which should exist in the mind of a qualified juror in this case. It is possible or some men to read this entire controversy and yet have no bias one way or other, but it is possible that others have received partisan impressions upon that which they had read. How could this witness say that he could by the mere exercise of will divest himself of that impression which had forced themselves upon his mind. This gentleman had given discordant and inconsistent expressions of the character of the impression which had forced themselves upon his mind. This ruled the line of examination competent and proper.

The examination was then resumed, and Mr. Beach asked it he understood the juror to say whether he had any settled impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher which would accompany him into the jury box, and "waether by force of will you can divest yourself of it?"

The juror said he thought he could relieve his mind of that impression without hearing evidence on the question. The impression he had was neither as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy objected to the line of questions as philosophy. Mr. Beach admitted that this was not a school

on the question. The impression are name was neither as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy objected to the line of questions as being argumentative, and the Court thought the witness should reveal himself fully. During the examingation of this jaror considerable acrimontous discussion was indulged in by Counsellors. It seems that the witness as to the extent of his impression and the power of his will, Mr. Beach asked the juror the meaning of the word "condome." The juror answered to forgive. (Laughter.) Counsel then asked the meaning of the word "titerature," when Mr. Evarts objected, asserting that this line of questions was a farce. When these questions were asked the German juryman it was in the discharge of a duty. Mr. Beach indignantly refuted the imputation that he was engaged in a farce, and the Court remarked that the counsel himself would on second thought admit that he had used the term "farce" unthinkingly. Mr. Beach then resumed his question as to whether he had any impression on the subject, and he replied that he had not.

Mr. Beach said it was now a quarter-past four

pression on the subject, and he replied that he had not.

Mr. Beach said it was now a quarter-past four o'clock, and he would like to have His Honor examine the testimony—the answers of this juror from the official notes. Mr. Everts said he also would like to examine this juror to-morrow. Judge Nellson said he would examine the notes to hight, and after cautioning the jurors against conversing on the subject declared the Court adjourned until cleven o'clock to-day.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN SCANDAL

BEPORT OF THE REPEREE IN THE CASE OF PIELD AGAINST KINSELLA-PIFTEEN THOUSAND

DOLLARS AWARDED THE PLAINTIFF. Yesterday ex-Judge Green wood, the referee in the suit instituted against ex-Congressman and ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn Thomas Kinsella, by Mr. for the recovery of damages sustained in the se doction of the wife of the piantiff, submitted his report. He finds that the piantiff, submitted his report. He finds that the piantiff was duly married to Emeline Van Sickles, and also that the desendant is guitty of the charges preferred. He also finds that the parties, through their respective attorneys, had entered into an agreement that if the referee decided that the plantiff is entitled to damages the sum assessed should be \$15,000, inclusive of costs and disbursements. The Court accepted the findings of the referee and made the necessary order to enforce it.

YACHTING NOTES.

The first general meeting this year of the New York Yacht Club will be held at its rooms, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, on the evening of Thursday, February 4. The officers for 1875 will then be elected.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held at its rooms, Court and Montague streets, on Wednesday evening, January 27. Off-

cers for the year will be elected.

The schooner Wanderer, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. James A. Stillman, is being thoroughly overnauled at the shippard of Samuel Pine, Greenpoint. Among the more important changes in the craft will be her alteration to a keel vessel, the centreboard being dispensed with.

dispensed with.

The schooner Ariel, S.Y.C., Commodore Swan, is at the snipyard of Jessie Carli, Northport, L. i., being lengthened forward. When completed she will be of the same dimensions as the Cito, these vessels being sister yachts at the time of launching. The sloop Addie, S.Y.C., Messrs. H. & C. L. Rooseveit, is being rebuilt and lengthened by parties in Gien Cove. She will be newly appointed throughout.

A CHALLENGE TO WESTON.

Hupson, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RENALD :-

In your issue of Friday last I noticed a challenge from a Chicago gentlemen to Mr. E. P. Weston, in which he offers to walk him a race for any amount of money he (Weston) may name. Now it is a well known fact that Mr. Weston has repeatedly refused to walk for any bet, and I take it for granted he will retuse the Chicago challenge on the same grounds. If he does, I beg leave to submit the following for his consideration. I pro-pose that we (Weston and myself) go to the Empire Rink, Third avenue (or any other suitable place), and commence waiking at the same time, and the one completing the greatest number of miles in twenty-four hours to be declared the winner. I also propose that one-half the net receipts be donated to some charitable institution in New York city and the other half go to the winner. The waik to take place between the 1st and 10th of February and the judges to be persons in every respect qualified to act as such, and to be selected by disinterested parties. This proposition to remain open for one week.

Now I consider this a fair proposition and decidedly in his favor, for the following reasons:—He has been in constant practice and consequently is in good condition, while I have had no practice for the last five years, as my business has required me to ride Instead of walk and necessarily I must be in poor condition for such an undertaking, and it will take me some time to get in form, if it is possible to do so. Yours respectivity.

O. N. PAYN. place), and commence waiking at the same time.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST.

The Academy of Music will be the scene of a novel and interesting display of talent this even-A contest is to take place there between the students of several colleges in eseay writing and oratory. At a convention held last February by representatives from the colleges to take part in the proceedings to-day judges were appointed carry out the details of the meeting. It was decided by the judges to limit the subjects the candidates for honors were to be tested on to two, and oratory and essay writing were chosen as the themes for opening with. The judges appointed for the occasion were T. W. Higginson, James T. Field and Richard Grant White. Eleven sasys, representing nine colleges, have been submitted to these gentlemen, and the successful writer will be announced when the speaking is concluded. Whiliam Cullen Bryant, Whitelaw Reid and George W. Curtis act as judges in the second contest, in which each speaker will declaim an original production. The judges have announced that the award will be governed by the following considerations:—Original mought, style, method of treatment and delivery; the orations not to exceed ten minutes in delivery. Each college competing will be represented by one contestant, who may be either an undergraduate or a member of the last graduating class. About thirteen colleges, including Princeton, Williams, Hamilton, Union, Lafayette, Rutgers, New York University, Brown and Bowdoin, will probably be represented, and the number is likely to be larger. The arrangements for the speaking, January 7, are in the hands of a committee, of which Walter D. Edmonds, No. 22 Clinton place, a graduate of Williams, is chairman, and to whom all communications should be addressed. Associated with him are C. S. Hubbel, of Williams; G. B. Lindsay, New York University; C. B. Halsted, Princeton; A. G. Lindsay, Wessieyan. essays, representing nine colleges, have been sub-

THE WEST FARMS SCHOOL

The acrimonious controversy which has lasted over two years between the Board of Education of School district No. 1, in what was lately the town of West Farms, and certain influential residents therein, has at last been decided in favor of the former body, to the satisfaction of a large ma-jority of the people. Within the past few days Comp-troller Green has paid the foreclosure judgment troller Green has paid the foreclosure judgment in favor of William H. Wilkins against the West Farms Board of Education, thus virtually terminating the proceedings. The amount of the mortgage was originally \$37,000, but with costs, &c., the amount ran up to \$42,393 6d, not including the lees said to have been paid the special counsel of the Corporation Counsel. The peculiar system of "economy" pursued by Comptroller Green has cost the city \$4,393 6d, between the school building at Fordham being empty for over a year. This settlement is regarded as a complete triumph of John B. Haskin over the opposition, headed by Lewis G. Morris and his friends, of Fordham Ridge.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE

CHOWDED MEETING OF MARINERS LAST EVEN-ING-THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT DENOUNCED.

About 800 sailors, who are on a strike for higher wages, assembled last evening at Botanic Hall to take into consideration their present situation There was considerable feeling manifested avainst Captain Duncan, the United States shipping agent,

to whom they attributed the failure of what they deem their just demands.

Mr. William Churchill, who presided, opened the proceedings by reading an extract from the HERALD containing the substance of Mr. Duncan's recent report to the United States Circuit Court.
The speaker condemned the document in strong statements contained in it were correct, to which was given a very emphatic and unanimous loud negative. The Shipping law, which they hoped to have repealed, never conferred the value of a cent benefit on saliors. They were far better off before its passage, for then there was no blood money exacted. The shipping of men was effected in a sort of star chamber style; no one was allowed to be present during the signing of articles except the commissioner or one of his satellites and the man entrapped. Mr. Charchill charged that shanghaing was cartied on at present, not by boarding house keepers but by agents, acting under the law, against which all protested; and this fact, he stated, he was ready to prove. It was the intention of a committee now acting on behalf of the seafaring men, who only ask for reasonable Wages, to invite clergymen who professed an interest in the welfare of mariners to attend their meetings and give their opinion on the subject that now occapied their minds.

A number of saliors followed in brief addresses. All they wanted was fair play and similation wages to enable them to exist while on shore. They objected to the blood money they were forced to pay, and cited asveral instances where they alleged that they were treated with indignity and injustice in the Suipping Commissioner's office.

Many sarcastic remarks were made reflecting on Mr. Dufkan, who, they hoped, would soon return to the country from which he came. They only asked \$1 a day to go for instance to the West Indies, where they were obtiged to roll under a scorching sun heavy tierces of sugar. Their support on board sing did not cost more than thry cents a day. In brief, the meeting demanded a repeal of the law creating the Sinpping Commissioner's office, which, it was claimed, indicted continual wrong on sallors and the shipping interstatements contained in it were correct, to which was given a very emphatic and